

ROAD MAP OF EGYPT

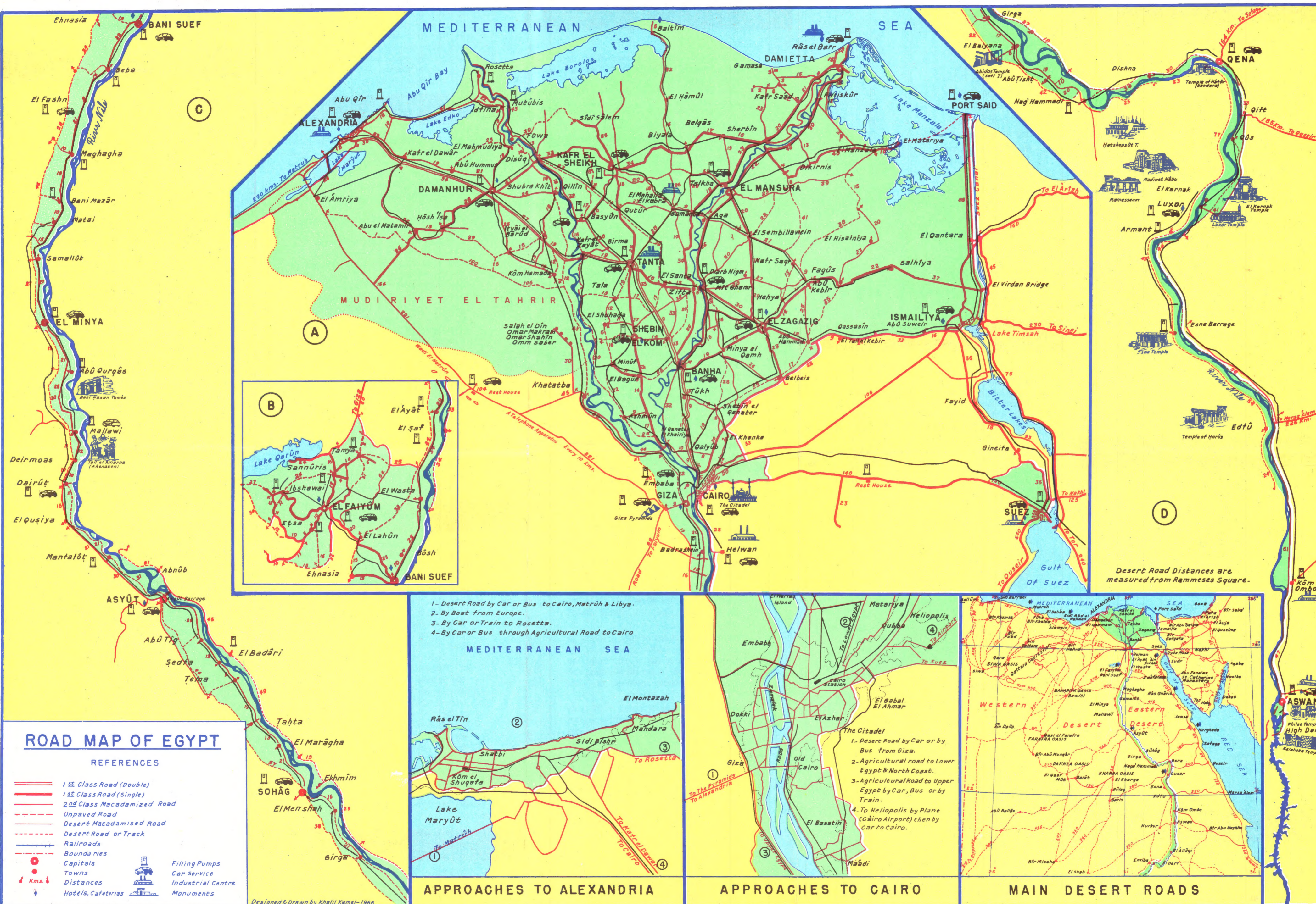


MAP COLLECTION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA

1967



With the Compliments of the
Ministry of Tourism



INTRODUCTION

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, due to its geographical location, has been known throughout the ages as the crossroads of the world.

Egypt, cradle of the oldest civilization on earth, is today acknowledged as a junction of vital importance for all sea and air-routes. The point where East meets West - where the mystery and excitement of the Mid-Orient can be experienced side by side with the familiar enjoyments of western civilization.

In the UAR the thrill of driving along the country or desert roads and highways, and the magnificence of the unique scenery through which you pass are experiences you will never forget.

If you have not had your car in the U.A.R. before, you will experience no difficulty at all as customs and licencing regulations in so far as they apply to tourist or temporary visitors are reduced to nil. The facilities provided is a fact greatly appreciated by those who visit Egypt.

WEATHER

The UAR is divided into three principal regions from the point of view of climate. Each region has its own characteristics.

THE COAST : Marsa-Matruh to Port Said.

Very temperate climate all the year round. Ten to fifteen rainy days in winter. Very mild air with temperatures from 60° to 80° F (15° to 25° C.) In summer this varies from 80° to 95° F. and higher temperatures with up to 105° F. (40° C.) being exceptional. July and August are generally humid.

THE DELTA, CAIRO, and Middle Egypt.

Continental climate. Great variation between day and night, and between winter and summer. In winter, the temperature goes from 40° to 85° F (5° to 30° C.), in summer from (75° to 105° C.). From December to March cold may be biting in early mornings and in the evenings, although it never snows and it showers only 7 or 10 days in the whole year.

UPPER EGYPT : Luxor and Aswan.

Rain is there an event occurring, if at all, no more than once or twice a year. Winter is a wonderful, enchanting period. Nights may be a little cold (precautions should be taken) but the days are always perfect. In summer, the temperature goes up to 110° and., very occasionally, even to 120° F. (45° to 55° C.) However, Luxor has no much to offer that the heat has its compensations. It should also be remembered that this is a dry not a humid heat.

PASSPORT AND VISA REQUIREMENTS

All United Arab Republic Consulates are authorised to issue transit visas valid for seven days ; or entry visas for tourist visits for a period of up to 90 days.

Visas are also obtainable from **pasport** control officers upon arrival at **Egypt ports**, airports and frontier posts. These **visas** are valid for 30 days and are subject to **renewal**.

Collective visas may also be issued on personal passports or on collective passports to groups of tourists organized by travel agencies, steamship and airline offices or by their representatives. These visas are only issued on condition that the members remain as a group and do not separate.

All visas are subject to a payment based on fixed fees, unless they are exempted from fees by virtue of special agreements or of special decree from the U.A.R. competent authorities.

Extensions of the normal **visa** can be granted up to a total of six months if applications are made on a special form and presented to the Passport Department, Government Building Tahrir Square, Cairo. Room No. 16, first floor.

All foreigners are asked to register within three days from their arrival to Egyptian ports, and airports.

SOME GENERAL INFORMATION FOR MOTORISTS

- Traffic in U.A.R. moves on the right.
 - All main traffic signals are international as used in all countries.
 - Parking is authorised in the capital and in large cities, on practically all main roads. Kindly conform to the international signals, placed well in evidence in all streets.
 - All areas of the U.A.R. are accessible by car. The roads are macadamised and well maintained.
 - Petrol stations connect all routes (they are found everywhere in the capital and in big towns) and provide ordinary gas (75° octane) and super (85°). Sometimes on the roads super gas is not delivered by pumps, but is available in tins of 18 litres (4 gallons).
- | | P.T. |
|--|------|
| Price of a litre of petrol at 75° octane ... | 5.2. |
| Price of a litre of petrol at 85° octane... | 5.8 |
| Price of greasing | 60 |
| Average price of a kilogram of motor oil | 18 |
| Washing | 15 |
| Price per night of garaging | 15 |

EGYPTIAN CURRENCY,

The Egyptian Pound (L.E.). is divided into 100 piasters (p.t.) and each piastre is divided into 10 (mills.) The following paper money is in circulation : L.E. 10 — 5 — 1, P.T. 50 — 25 — 10 — 5.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE

CURRENCY	Rate Per P.T.
One American Dollar	43,4
One Sterling Pound	121,7
One Deutch Mark	10,8
One Canadian Dollar	40,2
One Danish Crown	6,3
One Dutch Florin	12
One French Franc	8,8
100 Italian Lira	6,9
One Norwegian Crown	6
One Swedish Crown	8,4
One Swiss Franc	10
100 Belgian Francs	86,9
One Austrian Shilling	1,7
One Indian Rupee	9,1
One Pakistani Rupee	9,1
One Lybian Pound	121,7
One Iraqi Dinar	121,7
One Sudanese Pound	124,8

* These rates are subject to international changes.

DISTANCES BETWEEN CAIRO AND OTHER CITIES.

From Cairo to :	Kilometres
Al Alamein	304
Alexandria (Via the Delta Autostrad)	225
Alexandria (Via the Desert Road.)	221
Arish (Via Kantara Road).	335
Abu Kurkas (Bani Hassan).	267
Assiut.	380
Aswan.	899
Baharia Oasis.	334
Baliana (Abydos).	519
Dakhla Oasis.	750
Delta Barrages.	25
Demiat.	191
Edfu.	785
Ein Sokhna.	189
Esna.	732
Eyun Musa.	164
Fayum	103
Feiran (Sinai).	338
Helwan.	32
Hurghada.	529
Ismailia (Via Bilbeis).	140
Kena	611
Kharga Oasis	600
Kom Ombo	850
Luxor	678
Maadi	14
Mallawi	288
Marsa Matruh.	490
Minia	241
Port Said	220
Qosseir	679
Ras Ghareb	366
Rosetta (Rachid).	263
Safaga	594
St. Catherine	392
Sallum.	714
Saqqara.	27
Sidi Abdel Rahman.	324
Siwa Oasis (Via Marsa Matruh).	792
Suez.	134
Tor.	377
Wadi Natrun.	110

The ACE (Automobile Club of Egypt) is at your entire disposal for all information, concerning trips by car. Its office :

In Cairo : 10, Sh. Kasr el Nil, Tel. 77243, Teleg. Adr. Autoclub.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE U.A.R. CAIRO

The U.A.R. capital with four million inhabitants, was founded almost 1000 years ago. In Cairo, there are historic monuments as well as ultra-modern buildings comparable to those of western capitals. In Cairo, the visitor can visit :

- The Egyptian Museum : which houses a unique collection of Ancient Egyptian antiquities dating back more than 5000 years.
- The Coptic Museum : in old Cairo. It has a rare collection of objects dating from the Christian era. Together with the neighbouring churches, it gives a clear idea of Christian religion, art and culture in Egypt.
- The Islamic Art Museum : has the largest collection of rare Islamic masterpieces.
- Ibn Tulun Mosque : a lovely building famous for its unique minaret with an exterior staircase.
- The Sultan Hassan Mosque : It is regarded as the masterpiece of Islamic architecture.
- The Citadel of Saladin : has splendid Islamic buildings, especially the Marble Mosque.
- Al Azhar Mosque : the first mosque built in Al-Qahira — which gave its name to Cairo. It is the oldest Islamic University in the world.
- El Mattariya : Here we find an ancient Egyptian obelisk and the Virgin's Tree, under which the Holy Family sheltered on their Flight to Egypt.
- Khan el-Khalili : This world-famous bazaar, with its winding narrow lanes and alleys, displays the charm of the ancient and modern orient.
- Cairo Tower : It is the highest concrete structure in the orient (187 metres), giving a breathtaking panoramic view of the capital.
- The Palace Museums : Manial, Abdin and El-Gawhara Palaces are distinguished by their sumptuous buildings and rare furnishings of various styles. Not far from Cairo, the visitor should not miss visiting :
- The Three Pyramids of Giza : which, together with the Sphinx, form one of the Seven Wonders of the World. There, the visitor can go horse and camel-riding, and witness the amazing spectacle of «Son et Lumière» in the evening.
- The Saqqara Step Pyramid : 27 kms south of Cairo. It is the first large-size man-made stone structure in history. The trip by car is very pleasant as it takes you through a most attractive Egyptian countryside.
- Helwan : with its healthy climate and mineral waters. It is located 29 kms. south of the Capital-city. It is a world renowned health resort, famous for its sulphur springs, Rest-House, the Museum, the Jabanese Garden, Wax Museum and the Observatory.
- The Delta Barrages : 25 kms. north of Cairo, where the Nile branches off into the Damietta and Rosetta branches, and where evergreen fields stretch out as far as the eye can see.

- The Fayyum Oasis : About 85 kms, south of Cairo. It is the nearest of the western Desert oases to the River Nile. It is famous for its ancient monuments — the Lahun and Hawwara Pyramids, and the ruins of the Labyrinth as well as for its enchanting natural scenery — Lake Qarun and the fountain of Seliin.

ALEXANDRIA

Egypt's second capital, founded by Alexander the Great on the Mediterranean coast in 331. B.C. It is the country's most important sea-port and trading centre. Its white soft sandy beaches stretch some 30 kms.

In Alexandria the visitor must not miss visiting :

- Pompey's Pillar, which is cut out from a single piece of rock.
 - The Catacombs of Kom al-Shuqafa.
 - The Graeco-Roman Museum ; that houses antiquities dating back to the Greek and Roman periods.
 - Qait-Bay Fort. A historical Islamic fort built in the 15th century. A.D. on the same site of Pharos (Light House), one of the seven wonders of the world.
 - The Hydrobiological Institute, a singular collection of coloured fish.
 - Al Montazah Palace Museum : one of the most beautiful palaces of the ex-royal family.
 - The Alamein Cemeteries : 105 kms west of Alexandria, are the site of the most decisive battle in the history of World War II.
- West of Alexandria and along its shores, the visitor has to visit :
- Sidi Abdul Rahman Beach : (135 kms away)
 - Mersa Matruh. a calm and enchanting summer resort (290 kms away)

THE RED SEA SHORES

Its coast line extends hundreds of kilometres south from Suez to Mersa Alam. The Red Sea Area differs greatly from the rest of the Nile Valley because of its soft, sandy beaches, its rugged mountains and great wealth of coral reefs and fish. You must make a point of visiting.

- Suez : 134 kms east of Cairo. It is distinguished for its beautiful scenery, Suez is the starting point for all trips to St. Catherine's Monastery in Sinai and the Red Sea Coast.
- Ein Sokhna : 55 kms. south of Suez, a summer and winter seaside resort, where modern chalets and a hotel have been built. It is also an ideal camping site.
- Hurghada : 395 kms. south of Suez, the mecca of anglers, swimmers and skin-divers, who are provided with all possible facilities and aid.

Group bus car tours are recommended to the following places :

Sinai, St. Catherine's Monastery, and Mount Moses where Moses received the ten Commandments.

CANAL TOWNS

Port Said : At the Northern access to the Canal. With its unique location at the junction of sea routes to three continents, is one of the most famous and active ports in the world.

Ismailia : On Lake Timsah, characterized by its vast beautiful gardens. The present seat of the Arab Suez Canal Authority.

UPPER EGYPT

MINYA

247 kms. south of Cairo. Minya Governorate is rich with Ancient Egyptian monuments. You must not miss visiting.

- The Tombs of Bani Hassan
- El Ashmunein and Tuna el Gabal.
- Tel el Amarna

ASSIUT

373 kms south of Cairo. Most important monumental sites are :

- Al Mir area
- Deir el Gabrawi & Deir Rifa.

SOHAG

471 kms. south of Cairo. Most important monuments to be found here are :

- Abidos area, which is considered as one of the greatest monumental areas in Egypt.
- The Temple of Seti I
- The Temple of Ramses II.

LUXOR

671 kms. south of Cairo. It is located on the east bank of the Nile. In it the visitor finds breath-taking ancient monuments, masterpieces of engineering architecture, sculpture and painting. You should not miss visiting. :

East of the Nile :

- The Temple of Luxor
- The Temple of Karnak
- Temples af «Mut», «Khonsu» and «Ptah».

West of the Nile

- The Royal Tombs
- The Valley of the Kings
- The Valley of the Queens
- Ad-Deir el Bahari Temple
- The Ramesseum Temple
- Madinet Habu Temples and the Colossi of Memnon.

Edfu Temple : At Edfu, on the way to Aswan. This Horus Temple is notable for its immense halls and pillars and is regarded as the most preserved temple in Egypt.

Kom Ombo : famous for its sugar-refinery and its temple dating back to the Greek periods.

ASWAN

879 kms. south of Cairo, is regarded as one of the world's foremost winter resorts, where the visitor can see the merging of a glorious past with a vital present. You must not miss visiting :

- The High Dam : the largest rockfill dam in the world, and the most important engineering feat of the 20th century.
 - The Island of Elephantine.
 - The Temple of Philae.
 - The Agha Khan Mausoleum
 - The old Aswan Dam
 - The granite quarries and the Unfinished Obelisk
 - The Tourist and National Bazaars.
- A trip by the hydrofoil takes you to the world-famous Temples of Abu Simbel.